AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A method for treatment of hard tissues present in a fluid-filled body cavity, wherein the fluid-filled body cavity is selected from salivary ducts and temporomandibular joints, the cavity having a diameter of 3 mm or less, the method comprising:

a) generating a laser beam using an Er:YAG laser device, said laser beam having a wavelength of about 2940nm; and

b) applying said laser beam to said hard tissue, or to a proximity of said hard tissue

~~applying to said hard tissue, or to the proximity of said hard tissue, a laser beam produced by an Erbium (Er) laser device~~.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Original) A method according to Claim 1, wherein the hard tissue is fibrous scar tissue or calculi.

4. (Original) A method according to Claim 1, wherein the hard tissue is disintegrated to fragments having a size of less than 2 mm.

5. (Original) A method according to Claim 1, wherein the laser beam is provided through an endoscope, said endoscope also used for viewing the hard tissue.

6. (Original) A method according to Claim 5, wherein the endoscope is a Nahlieli type sialo-endoscope.

7. (Original) A method according to Claim 1, wherein the parameters of the laser beam are 200-1000 millijoule/mm^2.

8. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 7, wherein the parameters of the laser beam are 300-700 millijoule/mm^2.

9. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 8, wherein the parameters of the laser beam are 500-700 millijoule/mm^2.

10. (Previously presented) A system for carrying out the method of Claim 1, said system comprising:

(a) an endoscope for visualizing the interior of the cavity of said body cavity;

(b) an Erbium laser device located in said endoscope, adapted to generate a laser beam in order to pulverize the hard tissue; and

(c) an optic fiber for delivering the laser beam to the hard tissue or to the vicinity of the hard tissue, the length of the optic fiber being 10-20 cm.

11. (Original) The system according to Claim 10, wherein the endoscope is a Nahlieli type sialo-endoscope, and wherein said delivery of said laser beam is by a rigid, curved optical fiber.

12. (Currently amended) An endoscopic device comprising aperture adapted for connecting to an Er laser having an optic fiber for insertion into a body cavity having a diameter of 3mm or less.

13. (Currently amended) A device ~~An aperture~~ according to claim 12, having an optic fiber having a length of 10-20 cm.

14. (Currently amended).A device ~~An aperture~~ according to claim 13, wherein the optic fiber is flexible.

15. (Previously presented) A method for treatment of hard tissue present in any one of salivary ducts, temporomandibular joints and the like, comprising:

a) generating laser radiation using an Er:YAG laser device, said laser radiation having a wavelength of about 2940nm; and

b) irradiating said hard tissue with said laser radiation

~~irradiating said hard tissue with laser radiation generated by an Er:YAG laser device~~.

16. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, wherein said hard tissue is in the form of salivary stones.

17. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein said method is applied to any one of the sub-mandibular gland, sublingual gland, parotid duct, and parotid glands.

18. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 15, particularly for the treatment of scars, diseases and disorders in the temporomandibular joints.

19. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 15, wherein said laser radiation comprises an intensity of between about 200 and about 1000 millijoule/mm^2~~, more particularly between about 300 and about700 millijoule/mm^2, and more particularly between about 500 and about 700 millijoule/mm^2~~.

20. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 15, wherein said laser radiation is delivered in a pulsed manner.

21. (New) The method according to claim 15, wherein said laser radiation comprises an intensity of between about 300 and about700 millijoule/mm^2.

22. (New) The method according to claim 15, wherein said laser radiation comprises an intensity of between about 500 and about 700 millijoule/mm^2.